

NINETEEN PERSONS KILLED.

The Result of Celebrating the Fourth of July.

1611 MORE OR LESS INJURED

Two Hundred and Forty-Nine Children Hurt by Toy Pistols—Loss by Fire Little Over \$60,000.

Chicago, July 5.—The Tribune today prints reports from all over the country showing the number of persons killed and injured as a result of celebrating the Fourth of July.

The number actually killed is less than last year being 19 against 30 then but the number of injuries is considerably larger the figures being 1,611 against 1,355.

The real list of fatalities will, however, not be known until the number of deaths resulting from lockjaw caused by toy pistol wounds come in.

Last year in Chicago, there were no deaths reported on July 5 from toy pistols, but before the month was over twenty-five had died from the resulting lockjaw and the remainder of the country sent in equally fatal records.

Chicago last year had one death and forty-two injured. This time no death is reported but there is a list of 163 injured.

The number of wounds from toy pistols, however, is limited to five, which would indicate that the prohibition put on that dangerous toy was at least partially effective.

Of other cities Philadelphia makes the largest showing. It reports 175 casualties of every kind and description and Cincinnati next with 159. New York was singularly lucky, being behind Chicago in the list of injured, but it had three deaths resulting from an explosion of fireworks and New London had a premature explosion of a cannon by which two were killed.

In Quincy, Ill., there was also a fatality from a runaway caused by a horse becoming frightened at fireworks and there were a number of injuries in various cities growing out of the same cause.

In the list of fatalities, explosions of fireworks and the careless handling of firearms caused the majority of deaths, but one-third of the injuries were caused by the careless use of fireworks, more especially sky rockets.

Next to the fireworks comes the toy pistol in the casualty list. Two hundred and forty-nine children were injured by these "toys" in various cities of the country and the Liverpool Match company will the fatality list from this source finally amount to.

The other causes of injuries divided the honors fairly well between them except that the most serious harm was done by the premature explosion of cannon in the hands of people who were not accustomed to their use. In several cases unfortunate loss of hands and arms by this means. A lamentable case occurred in a small town in South Dakota, where a boy was instantly killed by the explosion of an anvil which was being used in lieu of a cannon.

The loss by fire resulting from the careless use of fireworks and the premature explosion was less than in previous years, the fires as a rule being small ones and the damage light. In the entire country, from reports received last night, it amounted to but a little over \$60,000.

A DIAMOND MATCH CO. DEAL.

That of England to be Amalgamated with Bryant and May.

New York, July 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says: Arrangements have been perfected by which the Diamond Match company, limited, of England, becomes amalgamated with Bryant & May, the famous firm of matchmakers of Bow.

While all the details of the proposed amalgamation are definitely settled, the actual papers will not be signed until Thursday next, after which date the Diamond Match company will cease to exist as an English company.

The parties interested decline to discuss the terms by which the long standing feud has been patched up but it is generally understood that these contemplate a division of territory between the former rival companies, the Diamond company taking the north of England, Scotland and Ireland, while Bryant & May devotes themselves entirely to the midlands and southern counties.

The percentage of profit from the Liverpool factory of the Diamond company, which formerly accounted for the Diamond Match company of Illinois, is wiped out in the shape of capital awarded to the parent company in the new combination.

Mr. Barker, chairman of the Diamond Match company of Illinois, and Mr. Smith, the president of the English company, waited on the Bryant & May directors at the works at Bow, to fix up the details of this agreement. The meeting was largely perfunctory as the essence of the agreement had been settled by correspondence some weeks ago.

Hence it only required a formal acknowledgment on the part of both boards to ratify it in such a shape that the lawyers might draw up the papers. The combination closes a long standing difficulty in the path of the Diamond Match company, dating back to 1856, when the failure of Moore Bros threatened to involve the disaster in Chicago financial circles.

The Liverpool factory of the Diamond Co., which was started in the heyday of the company's prosperity, proved a heavy drain on its hands after the Moore failure.

The other English concern was floated as a separate company with £1,000,000 (\$1,000,000) capital, but this hardly helped the stockholders of the original company inasmuch as all the stock was owned by the same management.

Under the new management proved a lucrative business, cutting largely into the established trade of Bryant & May, owing to the superiority of its Beecher machines over anything in use in England.

For three years it had been an open secret that it was the intention of the Diamond Match Co. to dispose of its English branch to Bryant & May.

One benefit which Bryant & May obtains, besides the cessation of business rivalry, is the use of the Beecher machines, which itself should considerably enhance their working facilities.

PERU IS VERY SUSPICIOUS.

Mistrustful of Washington She Will Not Attend Pan American Congress.

New York, July 5.—According to the Herald's correspondent at Lima, Peru, telegrams received from Washington to Secy. Hay's attitude as to the discussion of the principle of arbitration at the coming Pan-American congress in Mexico, have caused a bad impression in Lima. An editorial in "El Comercio" headed by the "Washington Impulse" is quoted as saying: "Frankly, we cannot understand what



PRESIDENT THOMAS OF NEW YORK'S EMBARRASSED NATIONAL BANK.

The career of Edward R. Thomas as a bank president is unique. He is only 28 years old, but was elected the other day president of the Seventh National bank. Twenty-four hours after he assumed the presidency the bank failed. Mr. Thomas is the son of General Sam Thomas, who tried to keep the Seventh National out of its financial muddle and who secured the place of president for his son.

FOURTH OF JULY IN LONDON

Five Hundred Persons Celebrate It at a Banquet at Hotel Cecil.

Rev. Joseph Parker Said the United States and England Hold the Peace of the World in Their Hands.

London, July 4.—Five hundred persons sat down tonight at the banquet of the American society in London, given at the Hotel Cecil. It was a remarkable gathering. The chairman, Lord Curzon, the toast meeting with a warm response from the audience, who sang the British national anthem.

Joseph Parker, minister of the City Temple, who proposed the toast to President McKinley, said, in the course of his speech: "Despite the traditional prejudice, which, happily, has been weakening during the past century, it is now well recognized that no other nation can sustain the relation to Great Britain which the United States now holds, and now, fortunately for the world, Great Britain and the United States hold the world's peace in the hollow of their hands."

Three cheers were then given for President McKinley, and these were three repeated, after which an additional three were given for Old Glory, at the suggestion of James M. Beck, United States assistant attorney-general.

Mr. Hanbury, proposing a toast to the United States, alluded to the sympathy and joy of the British people in connection with Mrs. McKinley's illness and recovery, adding that the same sympathy tempered with the most profound sorrow was extended upon the death of Admiral Hay, "whose faithful and effective service to British citizens in South Africa will be remembered in Great Britain as long as the memory of the South African war endures."

Mr. Hanbury paid a warm compliment to the United States department of agriculture, "where progressive work has enabled the British people to feast daily at the overflowing table of America no less surely than the British guests are feasting here tonight."

Mr. Choate, replying, referred to the marvelous material prosperity of the United States. He reminded his British hearers that at the inception of the American republic the best parliamentary friends and defenders of the struggling colonies, Chatham, Burke and Fox, enunciated principles that had ever since guided Great Britain in dealing with her colonies.

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TRAIN ROBBERS ARE IDENTIFIED.

Great Northern Bandits Are the Famous Curry Outlaws.

SHERIFF IS CLOSE ON THEM.

Now Said to be Housed at Buck Allen's Ranch, Forty Miles South of Wagner.

Havre, Mont., July 5.—The train robbers who held up a Great Northern flyer Wednesday afternoon east of Wagner have been recognized as the famous Curry outlaws. "Kid" Curry is the leader; another is named Longhole, and the third man is unknown. All use the Texas dialect.

A cow puncher riding north from the Missouri river met the three bandits about seventy miles north of Malta. They asked the cow puncher to notify him following them that they were going south. The cow puncher had only gone about four miles when he met Sheriff Griffith with a posse of forty-five men, comprising the best gun men in western Montana. They were only about eight miles behind the robbers.

The posse is growing larger constantly, and their horses are being changed frequently. The cow puncher said the third man in the party had a bandage around his head. This was probably caused by one of two shots fired by Sheriff Griffith, who was on the train. At present it is not known how much money was taken, but it is estimated at about \$15,000. It is now stated that Brakenham Woodside was taken to a Great Falls hospital last night. It will be necessary to amputate his arm.

THE BANDITS SURROUNDED.

Great Falls, Mont., July 4.—The three men who held up the Great Northern transcontinental westbound express Wednesday morning, Sheriff Griffith, with a posse of twenty men, has surrounded them at Buck Allen's ranch, forty miles south of Wagner, near the edge of old Fort Belknap reservation, on the west fork of the Houshette river.

The posse followed the bandits all yesterday afternoon, finding signs of them at a ford on Beaver creek and then at a place called the Dry Fork. Information that reached here today is that the posse came in sight of the men about 3 o'clock to day near the ranch, and driving them, in, surrounded them.

It is probable that they will not be captured until after a severe fight and at the latest advice Sheriff Griffith had not made the attack. The bandits are thought to be housed in the ranch and are being closely watched for a siege. The posse may not try to force their capture until reinforcements are received. It is understood that another posse from south of the Missouri in the direction of Fort Hawley will join Sheriff Griffith at Allen's ranch.

The sheriff's posse have not yet obtained descriptions of the men, although Sheriff Griffith was a passenger on the train that was robbed, and saw the men escape across the plains on their horses. The gang was identified today by their horses, and when observed through field glasses, the white, bay and buckskin on which they were mounted after the robbery were plainly seen.

Contrary to first reports, the men are not experienced train robbers. Information from Wagner and nearby points is that they have been partially identified as cow punchers who were on a ranch lying south of the Milk river. One is a half-breed. He is known to be the man who boarded the express east of Wagner and forced the engineer and fireman to bring it to a stop at the head of the ravine in which his confederates were hidden.

The work of tracking was extremely difficult, owing to the nature of the country had been broken throughout by hills and the eastern end of the Little Rocky range. Across the line of the Fort Belknap reservation, only a few miles distant, there are excellent hiding places, and it is thought that if the bandits could evade capture tonight and once get in this country they would be almost impossible to find them.

Reliable information received today is that \$10,000 was secured by the robbers, and that this, with the damage to the through express shipments resulting from the explosions in the car will represent the entire loss of the company. No information concerning the consignments of the money in the through safe is obtainable. It is understood that a considerable part was in the shape of shipments west from Chicago banks, and other financial institutions.

THE PAWNEE REPUBLIC.

Kansas Accepts the Site Where Pike Unfurled the American Flag.

Courtland, Kansas, July 4.—Kansas today officially accepted title to the site eight miles north of here where the first American flag was raised in upper Louisiana territory. The site is situated on what is known as Pawnee republic, an old Indian village. The site comprises about eleven acres and was purchased recently by Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, a leading Kansas woman, who presented it to the State Historical society for the purpose of creating a public park. The expenses of the site, including the purchase of the land and the erection of a monument, are to be borne by the state.

The legislature has appropriated money to erect a fine monument to mark the site of the American flag, which will be unveiled on Sept. 23rd next. It will bear the following inscription: "Erected to the State of Kansas, 1891, to mark the site of the Pawnee republic, where Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike caused the flag of the United States to be raised, September 23, 1806."

SECOND CLASS MAIL.

Publications Depending on Gift Enterprises to be Debarred Privileges.

New York, July 5.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Postmaster General Smith has decided to debar from second class mail privileges the large class of periodical publications which depend largely on gift enterprises, queuing contests or nominal subscription rates for their circulation. This sweeping reform, designed to put the postal service on a paying basis, is to be ordered next week by a modification of the postal regulations under existing laws.

By the new regulations a vast amount of printed matter that now pays for transmission at the rate of one cent will be charged eight cents a pound. The second class matter has grown until it now embraces nearly three-fourths of the entire weight of all mail matter handled by the government and yet it brings in a revenue of less than \$1,000,000 a year out of the entire postal revenue of more than \$110,000,000. While it contains about three-fourths of all the weight, it furnishes only about one-thirtieth of the revenue. To handle and carry the second class matter costs fully \$60,000,000 a year above what the government receives for handling and carrying it.

In the revised regulations about to be issued the postmaster-general will endeavor to carry out the purpose of Congress and of the executive in restoring a stricter enforcement of the law. The new order will not interfere with legitimate newspapers and similar periodicals, but it will cut off the abuse by which numerous publications load down the mails with circulations induced wholly by merchandise offers or guessing contests that are either fraudulent in character or reduce the circulation to nominal rates. It is also likely to cut off trial books, which have secured admission as second class matter. Though promulgated next week, the order will probably not be made operative immediately in order that publishers may have an opportunity to conform to the new requirements.

A Baby's Birth

very much like the blossoming of a flower. Its beauty and perfection depends entirely upon the care bestowed upon its parent. Expectant mothers should have the tenderest care. They should be spared all worry and anxiety. They should eat plenty of good nourishing food and take gentle exercises. This will go a long way toward preserving their health and their beauty as well as that of the little one to come. But to be absolutely sure of a short and painless labor they should use

Mother's Friend

regularly during the months of gestation. This is a simple, pleasant, and safe remedy, which gives strength and vigor to the muscles and prevents all of the discomforts of pregnancy, what would be used to induce labor when absolutely necessary. When Mother's Friend is used there is no danger whatever.

Get Mother's Friend at the drug store, \$1 per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA.

Write for our free book, "Before Baby is Born."

LAND FRAUDS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Confined Almost Wholly to Idaho and Montana.

INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE

Agents Instructed to Prosecute a Rigid Inquiry—Ex-Senator Carter Asks for a Let-up.

New York, July 5.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

News continues to reach the interior department indicating an extensive system of land frauds in the northwest. Thus far the revelations are confined almost wholly to Montana and Idaho. Interior department officials are inclined to believe, from the extent of the alleged frauds and the apparent system under which they have been perpetrated, that they are not confined to that area. Only a few days ago Secy. Hitchcock was informed of the finding of 102 indictments by the federal grand jury at Helena against alleged land frauds in Montana, and he received a telegram saying that the federal grand jury in Idaho has returned ninety indictments for the same offense. The Montana cases grow out of the transaction by which United States Senator W. A. Clark has obtained possession of about four thousand acres of the public domain and timber lands in that state. It appears that Senator Clark purchased this property outright from a group of men for \$300,000.

It is not known who is the central figure in the alleged frauds in Idaho. But, Secy. Hitchcock has determined to institute the most searching and unsparring investigation into all these cases, as he is now doing in Montana. In order to expedite the inquiry it is probable that he will soon order an investigation made into the operations of the public land offices both in Idaho and Montana. It is intimated that he will understand how such extensive frauds against the government have been committed if the officials charged with protecting the public interests had been duly vigilant in the discharge of their duties. The result of his investigations may be a wholesale decapitation of federal appointees.

The secretary has instructed agents and experts in Montana to prosecute a rigid inquiry and he will now send agents from Washington to Idaho to perform a similar work. It is reported that ex-Senator Carter has telegraphed to the President a long message questioning that no further action be taken in behalf of the officials, the secretary of the interior is supposed to be after.

A Soldier Murder and Suicide.

Columbus, Ohio, July 4.—Thomas S. Holding was shot and killed by Albert Johnson, who then killed himself with a Krag-Jorgensen rifle at the United States barracks in this city today. The men were sergeants in the general recruiting service. Johnson had been in the army for about ten years. Holding had served as a soldier for eighteen years. It is stated at the barracks that they had been quarreling just before the tragedy.

Crew of the Julia Rollins Mutinies.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, July 5.—There are several cases of plague here. The crew of the American bark Julia Rollins mutinied and attempted to overpower the captain. The guilty seamen were arrested by the police.

The United States cruiser Chicago will sail for New York next Saturday.

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A SUIT OF WHITE.

IN every cake of Ivory Soap there are 100 complete suits of rich, creamy lather. Before dressing, put on a suit of Ivory Soap. Cover the entire body from head to foot with lather. Take the suit off with tepid water and you will remove with it all the impurities of the body which have been carried to the surface through the pores. Use a pure soap for this.

IVORY SOAP—99% PER CENT PURE.

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CASE OF THE CUBAN BONDS

Hopes of Their Holders to Have Them Recognized by Cuban Government, Gone.

The Madrid Authorities Take Action Looking to Their Conversion Into Another Form of Security.

Washington, July 5.—The action of the Madrid authorities, as reported in the press dispatches, looking to the conversion of the Cuban and Philippine bonds into another and more regular form of security, is regarded here as marking the final collapse of the long cherished purpose on the part of the bond holders to have these securities recognized and assumed by the Cuban government in the case of Cuba and by the United States government or perhaps by the Philippine insular government in the case of eastern archipelago.

At Paris the Spanish peace commissioners made desperate efforts, first to have the United States assume liability for these bonds, and failing in that to have the subject left in such shape as to permit another attempt in that direction later on. The United States commissioners positively refused to admit into the treaty of peace any language directly or indirectly tending to recognize any obligation on our part for these bonds. The protocols, however, have been regarded by the Spanish contingent, or at least by the bondholders, as affording hope for a more favorable outcome at a later date. But the fact that the process of conversion is now under way is taken as conclusively marking the assumption by the Spanish government of full liability for the bonds.

Though known as Cuban and Philippine bonds, these securities were actually issued by the Spanish government, and in the case of Cuba the funds realized from their sale were used to prosecute the efforts to suppress the rebellion.

A large amount of the bonds was held by French, German and English capitalists, and naturally their governments felt an interest in having them assumed by a strong government like the United States. One of these governments actually presented at the state department an extensive list of holders of those bonds by its citizens, but Secy. Hay promptly refused to be served with the papers and the holders were obliged to recur to the Spanish government for relief.

With these bonds, amounting to many millions, eliminated from view as possible liabilities by the government of Cuba and the Philippines, there remain outstanding, as possible obligations in the case of Cuba, only the bonds issued by the insurrectionary government and some municipal indebtedness while in the case of the Philippines some city debts and some subsidies represent all the indebtedness.

Artist Julian Scott Dead.

New York, July 5.—Col. Julian Scott, the well-known artist, is dead at his home in Plainfield, N. J. Col. Scott was born at Johnson, Vt., Feb. 15, 1846. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the Third Vermont regiment as a musician. Later he was appointed on the staff of Gen. "Baldy" Smith. He was the first man to receive a medal of honor for official bravery on the battlefield.

At the close of the war Col. Scott entered the academy of design in New York and finished his studies in Paris. One of the best known of his pictures, "The Bear Guard at White Oaks Swamp," was purchased by the State of Vermont, and hangs in the state house at Montpelier. A number of his paintings are in the art museum of Boston.

The Same Old Story.

J. A. Kelly relates an experience similar to that which has happened in all most every neighborhood in the United States and has been told and re-told by thousands of others. He says: "Last summer I had an attack of dysentery and purchased a